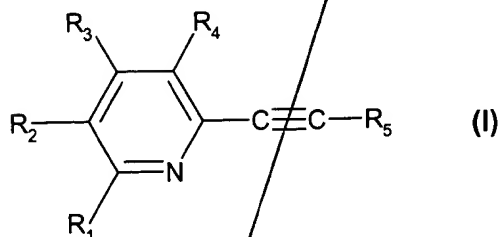


33. A method according to Claim 31 wherein the mGluR5 antagonist is a compound of formula I



wherein

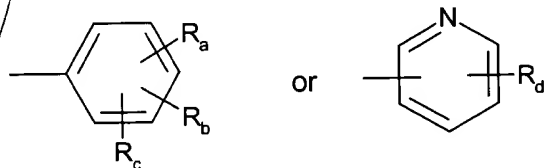
$R_1$  is hydrogen,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxy, cyano, ethynyl or  $di(C_{1-4})$ alkylamino;

$R_2$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, carboxy,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $di(C_{1-4})$ alkylaminomethyl, 4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-piperidin-1-yl-carboxy, 4-*t*-butyloxycarbonyl-piperazin-1-yl-carboxy, 4-(4-azido-2-hydroxybenzoyl)-piperazin-1-yl-carboxy or 4-(4-azido-2-hydroxy-3-iodo-benzoyl)-piperazin-1-yl-carboxy;

$R_3$  is hydrogen,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl, carboxy,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkylcarbamoyl, hydroxy $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl,  $di(C_{1-4})$ alkylaminomethyl, morpholinocarbonyl or 4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-piperidin-1-yl-carboxy;

$R_4$  is hydrogen, hydroxy, carboxy,  $(C_{2-5})$ alkanoyloxy,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxycarbonyl, amino $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxy,  $di(C_{1-4})$ alkylamino $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxy,  $di(C_{1-4})$ alkylamino $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl or hydroxy $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl; and

$R_5$  is a group of formula



wherein

$R_a$  and  $R_b$ , independently, are hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy or  $(C_{2-5})$ alkynyl; and

$R_c$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, hydroxy $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl,  $(C_{2-5})$ alkanoyloxy,  $(C_{1-4})$ alkoxy or cyano; and

$R_d$  is hydrogen, halogen or  $(C_{1-4})$ alkyl;

in free base form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form. --